Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 104, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1792. [Whole No. 312.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT supplementary to the Act for the Eſtabliſhment and ſupport of Light-Houſes, Beacons, Buoys, and Public Piers.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That all expences which ſhall accrue from the firſt day of July next, incluſively, for the neceſſary ſupport, maintenance, and repairs of all light-houſes, beacons, buoys, the ſtakeage of channels, on the ſea coaſt, and public piers, ſhall continue to be defrayed by the United States, until the firſt day of July, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, notwithſtanding ſuch light-houſes, beacons, or public piers, with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and the juriſdiction of the ſame, ſhall not in the mean time be ceded to, or veſted in the United States, by the State or States reſpectively, in which the ſame may be, and that the ſaid time be further allowed, to the States reſpectively to make ſuch ceſſion.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be authorized to cauſe to be provided, erected, and placed, a floating beacon, and as many buoys, as may be neceſſary for the ſecurity of navigation, at, and near the entrance of the harbor of Charleſton, in the State of South-Carolina. And alſo to have affixed three floating beacons in the bay of Cheſapeak; one at the north end of Willoughby's Spit, another at the tail of the Horſe-Shoe; and the third on the ſhoaleſt place of the middle ground.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED APRIL THE TWELFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

AN ACT to erect a Light-Houſe on Montock Point in the State of New-York.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That as ſoon as the juriſdiction of ſuch land on Montock point in the State of New-York as the Preſident of the United States ſhall deem ſufficient and moſt proper for the convenience and accommodation of a light-houſe ſhall have been ceded to the United States, it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to provide by contract which ſhall be approved by the Preſident of the United States, for building a light houſe thereon, and for furniſhing the ſame with all neceſſary ſupplies, and alſo to agree for the ſalaries or wages of the perſon or perſons who may be appointed by the Preſident for the ſuperintendance and care of the ſame; and the Preſident is hereby authorized to make the ſaid appointments. That the number and diſpoſition of the lights in the ſaid light houſe ſhall be ſuch as may tend to diſtinguiſh it from others, and as far as is practicable, prevent miſtakes.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THE TWELFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

AN ACT for aſcertaining the Bounds of a Tract of Land purchaſed by John Cleves Symmes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized at the requeſt of John Cleves Symmes or his agent or agents, to alter the contract made between the late board of treaſury and the ſaid John Cleves Symmes for the ſale of a tract of land of one million of acres, in ſuch manner that the ſaid tract may extend from the mouth of the Great Miami, to the mouth of the little Miami, and be bounded by the river Ohio, on the ſouth, by the Great Miami on the weſt, by the Little Miami on the eaſt, and by a parallel of latitude on the north extending from the Great Miami to the Little Miami, ſo as to comprehend the propoſed quantity of one million of acres, provided that the northern limits of the ſaid tract ſhall not interfere with the boundary line eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Fort Harmar, between the United States, and the Indian nations, and provided alſo that the Preſident reſerve to the United States, ſuch lands at and near Fort Waſhington as he may think neceſſary for the accommodation of a garriſon at that Fort.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS. *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED APRIL THE TWELFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

AN ACT for fixing the compenſation of the Doorkeepers of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the termination of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, the door-keepers of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſhall each be allowed a ſalary of five hundred dollars per annum, in full compenſation for their ſervices in the ſaid offices; and that the aſſiſtant door-keeper to each Houſe ſhall be allowed in full compenſation for all his ſervices, the ſum of four hundred and fifty dollars per annum. And it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid door-keepers to do the uſual ſervices pertaining to their reſpective offices during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, and in the receſs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to take care of the apartments occupied by the reſpective Houſes, and provide fuel and other accommodations for their ſubſequent ſeſſion. And the ſaid compenſations ſhall be certified and paid in like manner as is provided by law, for the other officers of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

FROM THE QUEBEC HERALD.

AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IF the things that occur in the practice of huſbandry calculated to throw light upon any particular branch of that buſineſs, were in general made public, it would doubtleſs be of great utility; in that way farmers may mutually aid and aſſiſt each other; and may, not only find their labor in many reſpects made eaſier but learn how to apply it to much better purpoſe; if the following experiments and obſervations ſhould be thought to be calculated to promote that valuable purpoſe, or, any part of them, they are at your ſervice.

Conſidering the great quantities of potatoes that are raiſed in the province, it appeared to me of conſiderable conſequence to have it determined, whether for ſeed or culture

Large potatoes, or ſmall—whole potatoes, or cuttings—the whole potatoes cut up, or the eyes only cut out—large cuttings, or ſmall—early planting, or late—few hoeings, or many—were beſt?—To try to caſt ſome light upon theſe queries, the following experiments have been made in the courſe of the two laſt ſeaſons. It may here be obſerved with reſpect to all the following experiments, that land was choſen as near alike as could conveniently be; and dunged alike by meaſure:

For the firſt query, the potatoes taken for ſeed, weighed,
The firſt ſize, 3½ oz. each.
The ſecond ¾ oz.
The third 3 to an oz.

The firſt and ſecond ſize were cut into near as many pieces as there were eyes; the third were planted whole and the ſame experiment was repeated the laſt year in two different places, and again this year, except that the ſecond ſize was tried this year only. The average of all the ſeveral trials together, is as follows:

Firſt ſize,	117lbs.	
Second do.	110	10 oz.
Third do.	106	8 ditto

The third ſize, being three potatoes to an ounce were, doubtleſs as ſmall or ſmaller than people in general take pains to gather, and though not equal to either of the foregoing, yet it appears by the above experiments, that they will do to plant when larger cannot be had.

For the ſecond query, trials were made in two places, and with two kinds of potatoes in each, viz. potatoes weighing 3½ ounces, and others 3 to an ounce. The largeſt ſize had generally fourteen or fifteen eyes in each potatoe, which when cut up is enough for two hills, and in that way I planted them; where the large whole potatoes were planted I put one in each hill; where the cuttings were planted, I made one of theſe large potatoes ſerve for two hills, ſaving half the ſeed; and hills where the cuttings were, had about the ſame number of ſtalks as the other: This may ſeem ſtrange but I have found it to be true in other inſtances; when potatoes are cut into as many pieces as there are eyes, every eye will commonly vegetate, and I have known ſome of them put out more than one ſtalk. On the other hand, when a potatoe is planted whole, frequently not more than one half of the eyes vegetate.

The average weight of an equal number of hills each, was as follows:

Whole potatoes,	82lbs.	13 oz.
Half the ſame number cut up,	85 do.	9 do.

Thoſe that were three to an ounce, were put three whole ones in a hill and half the ſame quantity of thoſe that were cut; they yielded

The whole potatoes,	75lbs.	17 oz.
The cut, ditto,	63 do.	12 do.

The laſt part of this experiment ſhews, that potatoes ſo ſmall as 3 to an ounce, are hurt much by cutting: but the produce of the ſmall ones, that were planted whole, in this experiment, was in nearly the ſame proportion with the produce of the large ones in it; as is that of the ſmall ones to the large ones in the foregoing experiment, and ſerves, together with that, to ſhew that the relative value of ſuch ſmall potatoes, as three to an ounce when compared with thoſe that weigh 3½ ounces each, is nearly as 10 to 11; and this difference will be conſiderably diminiſhed, when it is conſidered, that it does not take more than half ſo many buſhels of the ſmall ones to ſeed an acre as it does of large ones; alſo, that they are but of little value, compared with the others, for any other purpoſe than that of ſeed.

(This is to be continued as it comes to hand)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

READING the newſpapers, I perceive that our public officers are called knaves and enemies of liberty. The meaſures of government are repreſented not only in the papers by paragraph writers, but by the ſpeech-makers in Congreſs, as the worſt that any country ever ſuffered to be executed.—Now, I agreed to this new conſtitution. I have often felt pleaſure in ſeeing a new face on things ſince it was adopted—and my neighbours, who were rather at firſt thought inclined to be antis, acknowledge that the ſucceſs of the government has been greater than they expected, and inſtead of heavy direct taxes, they ſay that the farmers are peculiarly intereſted in ſupporting the government, as it has not aſſeſſed them to pay the intereſt money to the creditors—on the contrary, the taxes encourage the ſale of our produce.

But they tell us that the heads of the departments are very bad men. If ſo, they were bad men before they were appointed—and how came the Preſident to truſt ſuch bad men with power. But the man who has in every action of his life manifeſted his love of his country, is not to be ſuppoſed to have made choice of very bad men in this inſtance. Judging of them by their appointer, and by their works, I ſay, as an individual, I place my confidence in the government and the heads of its departments.—By their fruits ye ſhall know them. If they go on as they have begun, every true-hearted American will ſay, and in his prayers too, "go on and proſper."

A FARMER.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON THE NATIONAL MONUMENT,

Deſigned to perpetuate American Liberty—which it has been propoſed to employ Mr. CERACCHI, *the celebrated Roman Sculptor, to execute.*

AS works of this kind depend for their approbation on ſentiment, there is no uſe in reaſoning about them. An attempt to vindicate this public work, will be unſucceſsful, unleſs more is felt than can be ſaid. The gratitude of a nation, the fame of its hero, the ſympathy that is indulged by the free when they join to commemorate the event that has made them ſo, and when they give to poſterity an admonition in marble, to preſerve inviolate in every future age, the precious inheritance which the preſent has obtained for them—theſe are emotions which cannot, by reaſoning, be either ſubdued or awakened.

The precedent of ſuch expence is feared. But what does it commemorate?—the birth of our nation, which cannot happen again. What other event can have equal pretenſions?—or, if one equally important ſhould occur, who could deny that its nature would make a precedent?

The proper reward of virtue is gratitude. The affectionate admiration of a whole people, is the only adequate return for the ſignal merit of the man in whom it is concentered. Taſte and genius will chiſſel this ſentiment in the rock, and make it indelible. Will not theſe means of augmenting the recompence of virtue contribute, in the moſt powerful manner, and in all future times, to excite it? And if this work ſhould ſtimulate the emulation of future heroes and patriots, what could more ſucceſsfully promote the cauſe of liberty—of our country—of mankind! Even to the ſordid ſoul that can prefer gold to virtue, it will ſeem to be good economy to bear the expence of a work which will tend to raiſe up another WASHINGTON. And let him who doubts this tendency read the hiſtory of antient Greece—What a ſucceſſion of patriots and heroes ſerved, and for centuries ſaved that illuſtrious people! The mind, weary and dejected with the recital of human vice and miſery, is cheered by this contemplation.

If modern Greece that rears no monuments, and yet is not leſs impoveriſhed than debaſed—which is the burial ground rather of the living than the dead, for the living ſleep in ſilence and darkneſs and oblivion, unconſcious of their anceſtry; while thoſe whoſe graves they tread on, by their glory ſtill live and fill and govern the earth—if Greece could rekindle a ſingle ſpark of the genius of her progenitors, is there one of the nation ſo degenerate, whoſe ſoul has been ſo much the victim of Turkiſh brutality, that he would not prize his country's honors beyond any other inheritance?

Theſe are reaſons to ſhew the tendency to incite and to reward pre-eminent virtue. But ſome care ſhould be taken to ſecure what it has obtained. Such a monument of liberty will make it ſacred. The law of the Ten Tables was on braſs, and ruſt has corroded them—Let the Decalogue of liberty be engraved on the unperiſhable marble.

ESTO PERPETUA.

Certificate Loſt.

WAS Loſt, on the 17th inſt. a CERTIFICATE, Numbered 59,490, granted to LEWIS NICHOLA, for the ſum of 307 24-90th Dollars, dated the 1ſt of May, 1784, and ſigned by JOHN PIERCE, Eſq. marked with the letter L.—Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Eſq. Notary Public, at No. 62, in Front-ſtreet, ſouth of Market-ſtreet, or to the Printer of this paper, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

April 18, 1792.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE following communications, from the President of the United States, were read in the House of Representatives on Friday the 13th inst.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
House of Representatives,

I HAVE thought it proper to lay before you, a communication of the 11th inst. from the minister plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to the secretary of state, relative to the commerce of the two countries; together with their explanatory correspondence, and the secretary of state's letter to me on the subject.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

April 13, 1792.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to lay before you a communication from Mr. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, covering a clause of a statute of that country relative to its commerce with this; and notifying a determination to carry it into execution henceforward.—Conceiving that the determination announced could not be really meant as extensively as the words import, I asked and received an explanation from the minister, as expressed in the letter and answer herein enclosed; and, on consideration of all circumstances, I cannot but confide in the opinion expressed by him, that its sole object is to exclude foreign vessels from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

The want of proportion between the motives expressed and the measure, its magnitude and consequences, total silence as to the proclamation on which the intercourse between the two countries has hitherto hung, and of which, in this broad sense, it would be a revocation, and the recent manifestations of the disposition of that government, to concur with this in mutual offices of friendship and good will, support his construction.

The minister moreover assured me verbally, that he would immediately write to his court for an explanation, and in the mean time is of opinion, that the usual intercourse of commerce between the two countries (Jersey and Guernsey excepted) need not be suspended.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most profound respect and attachment, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE received by a circular dispatch from my court, directions to inform this government, that, considerable inconveniencies having arisen from the importation of tobacco in foreign vessels into the ports of his majesty's dominions, contrary to the act of the 12th Charles 2. chap. 18. sect. 3. (commonly called the navigation act) it has been determined in future strictly to enforce this clause, of which I take the liberty of enclosing to you a copy; and I have the honor to be, with perfect esteem and respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEO. HAMMOND.

Mr. Jefferson.

12 Char. 2. Chap. 18. Sect. 3.

AND it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no goods or commodities whatsoever, of the growth, production, or manufacture of Africa, Asia, or America, or of any part thereof, which are described or laid down in the usual maps or charts of those places, be imported into England, Ireland, or Wales, islands of Guernsey and Jersey, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, in any other ship or ships, vessel or vessels, whatsoever, but in such as do truly and without fraud, belong only to the people of England or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or of the lands, islands, plantations or territories in Asia, Africa or America, to his majesty belonging, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, and whereof the master and three-fourths at least of the mariners are English, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all such goods and commodities, and of the ship or vessel in which they were imported, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition and apparel, one moiety to his majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him or them who shall seize, inform, or sue for the same, in any court of record, by bill, information, plaint or other action, wherein no essoine, protection, or wager of law shall be allowed.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1792.

SIR,

I AM this moment favored with the letter you did me the honor of writing yesterday, covering the extract of a British statute forbidding the admission of foreign vessels into any ports of the British dominions, with goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of America.

The effect of this appears to me so extensive, as to induce a doubt whether I understand rightly the determination to enforce it, which you notify, and to oblige me to ask of you, whether we are to consider it as so far a revocation of the proclamation of your government, regulating the commerce between the two countries, and that henceforth no articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, are to be received in the ports of Great-Britain, or Ireland, in vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States?

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most perfect esteem and respect, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The minister plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

Philadelphia April 12, 1792.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of this day, I have the honor of observing, that I have no other instructions upon the subject of my communication, than such as are contained in the circular dispatch, of which I stated the purport in my letter dated yesterday. I have, however, no difficulty in assuring you, that the result of my personal conviction is, that the determination of his majesty's government to enforce the clause of the act of navigation (a copy of which I transmitted to you) with respect to the importation of commodities in foreign vessels, has originated in consequence of the many frauds that have taken place in the importation of tobacco into his majesty's dominions, in foreign vessels, and is not intended to militate against the proclamation, or order of the king in council, regulating the commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and the United States, which I have every reason to believe still exists in full force, as I have not had the most distant intimation of its being revoked.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect esteem and consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEO. HAMMOND.

Mr. Jefferson.

Read in the House of Representatives the 17*th inst.*

REPORT of the committee to whom were refered the memorials of Joseph Ceracchi, a Roman sculptor.

THAT on examining the journals of the late Congress they find the following resolutions unanimously agreed to on the 7th August, 1783, to wit:

"Resolved, That an Equestrian Statue of General Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established."

"Resolved, That the Statue be of bronze—The General to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and his head encircled with a laurel wreath; the Statue to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented, in basso relievo the following principal events of the war, in which General Washington commanded in person, viz. The evacuation of Boston—The capture of the Hessians at Trenton—The Battle of Princeton—The action of Monmouth; and the surrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal, to be engraved as follows, "The United States in Congress assembled ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our Lord 1783, in honor of George Washington, the illustrious commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America, during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty and independence.

The committee are of opinion, that the honor and dignity of government require a speedy and liberal execution of the said resolutions; and that the plan therein proposed for expressing the gratitude of our country for the services of her most beloved and illustrious citizen, be extended to exhibit to posterity, the triumph of liberty and virtue: The committee therefore submit the following resolutions;

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary at War, for the time being, or any two of them, be appointed Commissioners, to cause the said Monument to be completed, agreeably to the said resolutions, with such additional ornaments emblematical of the virtue and heroism of the citizens of the United States, in effecting the late revolution, as may inspire reverence for republican government, and cherish that union and love of country, by which this great event has been atchieved."

Resolved, That Congress will provide at their next session for the payment of dollars per annum, for a term not exceeding 10 years, to complete the said monument."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treasury, on twenty-four petitions, respecting lost or destroyed certificates, and praying a renewal of them—referred to a select committee.

The memorial of sundry merchants of the city of New York, respecting bankrupt laws, was referred to a select committee.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, notifying, that the President did this day approve and sign "An act authorising the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to the Ohio Company of Associates."

The following written message was also delivered by the Secretary: United States, April 21st, 1792.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
House of Representatives,

I lay before you the copy of a letter, which I have received from the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Pennsylvania district, relative to the "Act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The letter referred to, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Williamson presented a bill providing for the sale of lands in the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, which was read the first time.

An engrossed bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, was read the third time, and the blanks therein filled up—and upon the question that the said bill do pass, it was resolved in the affirmative, as follow::

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Brown, Clark, Findley, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouse, Huger, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward, White—37.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Giles, Grove, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Williamson, Willis—20.

On the passing this bill, Mr. Page made the following remarks.—If the bill were what its title says it is, I should be the last man in this House to vote against it—But it is so different from what its title represents it to be, that this, added to the objections which I have already made and heard against it, I shall vote against its passage.—Sir, it is not a bill for the protection of the frontiers, but for the encouragement of certain manufactures, and of the fisheries, and for the encrease of the sinking fund—it is a bill very different from what it ought to be, and is about to pass, from what has fallen from some gentlemen, as a compromise for the assumption of the state debts, and an encouragement to the manufactures and fisheries—Such compromise I cannot approve of; and such a bill I cannot vote for—If it be thrown out, I think we may bring in one to answer its purpose much better—It is improper to entangle this bill with matter foreign to it—there is no occasion to repeal the act for establishing a permanent revenue, to blend it with this bill.

Mr. Vining laid on the table a resolution that Congress should adjourn on the 5th of May, to meet again on the first Monday of

A motion made on Wednesday last, by Mr. Gerry, being called up, and in part agreed to, a committee was, pursuant thereto, appointed, to enquire into the state of the recruiting service and to report.

Mr. Boudinot moved, That a joint committee of both Houses be directed to wait on the President of the United States, to request he will recommend to the people of these states a day of public humiliation and prayer, to be observed by supplicating the Almighty for the safety, peace and welfare of the Union. Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

On motion of Mr. Dayton a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to authorize the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to John Cleves Symmes.

A bill providing for the sale of lands in the territory of the United States, north west of the River Ohio, was read the second time, and committed for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.—Mr. W. Smith in the chair. Various amendments were proposed some of them agreed to, others rejected.

A motion was made by Mr. Page, to strike out the second section—Another motion was offered by Mr. Benson to amend it, by substituting the words of the Constitution relative to insurrections, &c.—both these motions were negatived after some debate.

Mr. Steele moved to strike out the latter part of the section, which empowers the President of the United States to march the militia of one state into another, to quell insurrections, &c. in case the militia of such state shall refuse, or be insufficient for the purpose.—This motion occasioned a lengthy debate, and was finally negatived.

Mr. Steele then moved to add a clause, which provided for the intervening of a session of Congress previous to the exercising this power—This was also negatived.

A motion, made by Mr. Madison, was agreed to, by which the section was modified so as to restrict the exercise of this power, to the recess of Congress, and till —— days after the next session shall commence.

Mr. Baldwin moved another amendment to this section, which was agreed to, providing that information of any insurrection or opposition to the laws of the Union, which may require the interposition of the military power, shall be communicated to the President of the United States by one of the Associate Justices, or the district Judge.

Mr. Mercer propoſed an additional clauſe to the ſame ſection, in ſubſtance, providing for the iſſuing a proclamation by the Preſident of the United States, and for the reading of ſuch proclamation in the hearing of inſurgents, previous to uſing a military force in quelling any inſurrection, &c.—This was agreed to.

The third ſection was then read, but the time of adjournment being come, the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis informed the Houſe that the Senate inſiſt on their amendments to the militia bill—and requeſt a conference on the ſubject of diſagreement—alſo that the Senate have paſſed the bill to indemnify the eſtate of the late Major-General Nathaniel Greene—with an amendment—and that they have likewiſe paſſed a bill to compenſate the ſervices of the late Col. George Gibſon.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill indemnifying the eſtate of the late Major General Greene, was read and agreed to.

The bill for compenſating the ſervices of the late Col. George Gibſon, and the bill for authoriz'ing the grant and conveyance of a tract of land to John Cleves Symmes, were read twice, and committed for to-morrow.

The meſſage of the Senate propoſing a conference on the militia bill, was read and laid on the table.

The committee on Mr. Gerry's motion relative to ſhort hand writers, reported a reſolution on the ſubject, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Vining's motion reſpecting the time of adjournment, and the time to which Congreſs ſhall adjourn, was taken up—conſiderable debate enſued reſpecting the time to which Congreſs ſhould be adjourned—the firſt Monday in November and the firſt Monday in December were propoſed; a motion to commit the reſolution being made, was debated and negatived. Mr. Giles moved to ſtrike out that part of the reſolution which relates to the next meeting of Congreſs, this was negatived. The motion to inſert the firſt Monday in December being put and loſt, and the reſolution being amended after further debate, was agreed to in the following words:

Reſolved, that the Preſident of the Senate and the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives adjourn their reſpective Houſes on the 5th of May next, to cloſe the preſent ſeſſion, to meet again on ſuch day as may by law be determined on.

A committee was then appointed to report a bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs, to the firſt Monday in November next.

A bill making certain appropriations therein mentioned—A bill providing for the remiſſion of certain duties, and a bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs, were ſeverally twice read, and the two firſt committed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill providing for calling forth the militia, &c. The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the bill—they agreed to ſundry amendments—among others, the 8th ſection was expunged, and a ſubſtitute adopted, veſting the marſhals of the ſeveral diſtricts and their deputies with ſimilar powers to thoſe which the ſheriffs of the ſeveral ſtates and their deputies may exerciſe in executing the laws—they then roſe and reported the bill with the amendments—which were laid on the table.

The bill to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congreſs, was read the third time and paſſed. Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH, April 14.

On Sunday the 1ſt of April, two lads were miſſing from the waters of Whelen, and three parties in a ſhort time went in purſuit of them. One party, the firſt out, had croſſed the Ohio, and were on the oppoſite bank at the place where the Indians intended to croſs, at the ſame time the Indians had reached the river, and our people were unfortunately diſcovered by them. The Indians fled down the river. Capt. Paul, at this time (the ſecond party) was about half a mile in the rear, and the third party lower down the river. Coming up to the place which the Indians left when diſcovered, found they had tomahawked and ſcalped the two boys, and alſo had tomahawked on the left ſide of the head another lad which they had taken, but who had not been miſſed—they had ſcalped him and cut his throat, but ſo high under the chin as not to be mortal, and though he will loſe an eye, will recover. This lad had come to himſelf, and left the place where he was wounded in this deſperate manner before our people came up, and had got upon one of the horſes which the Indians had ſtolen, and which they were obliged to quit, and had rode three miles into Grave Creek ſettlement. On Wedneſday following, a woman was killed and ſcalped near Mr. Brice's meeting houſe, within two hundred yards of the great road leading from Waſhington to Whelen, and within 15 miles of the ſettlement.—In conſequence of the above information, Abſalom Baird, Eſq. Lieutenant of Waſhington county, has ordered out a party of militia.

A man whoſe name I do not recollect, being on Thurſday the 5th inſt. at the houſe of a family of the name of Edgar, they were talking of removing to another houſe of the name of Humphreys; going back to Edgar's on Friday about noon, he found the family gone, and ſuppoſing they had gone to Humphreys', went over there, and when within ſome diſtance of the houſe, ſaw a number of mangled carcaſes, inſtantly made his retreat, and brought in the intelligence. Theſe families conſiſted of upwards of twenty perſons, young and old. The ſettlement is under a general alarm, and Wolf's old fort is talked of as the place of ſtand. This is within five miles of the town of Waſhington.

A letter from Whelen Fort, dated the 4th inſt. ſays, "We are informed by Mr. Whitſel, one of our ſpies, who arrived here laſt night about midnight, that he made diſcoveries of two parties of Indians, hunting on the head waters of Capteenah; that he believes a larger party of Indians was not far diſtant, and ſuppoſes they will croſs the Ohio at the mouth of Fiſh creek."

BALTIMORE, April 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havre-de-Grace (mouth of Suſquehannah) to his friend in this town, dated on Friday laſt.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that a veſſel is juſt arrived at my wharf here, from the Standing-Stone, 90 miles up the Juniata River, and 210 miles up the Suſquehannah, with upwards of 100 barrels of ſuperfine flour. She is bound round to Baltimore, and I hope your Merchants will be ſo generous and public ſpirited (not to ſay politic) as to give every encouragement in their power to the ſpirited adventurers on board, as they are the firſt and only perſons who ever carried, down this river, a cargo of ſuch produce, to ſeek a market. If *our Canal* was finiſhed, what might we not expect from the induſtrious enterpriſing people who own and cultivate the luxuriant ſoil on and near this long-extended branching river!—Would it not prove advantageous to ſome of your gentlemen, who are fond of ſpeculating in SCRIPT *of all kinds*, to make ſome attempts effectually to open the river Suſquehannah?"

BOSTON, April 11.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a ſhip belonging to this port, dated Liſbon, Feb 4.

"On Sunday laſt we all dined with our Ambaſſadour, His Excellency Col. HUMPHREYS—a fine man, and fit to ſhine at any Court. We were twenty-two in number, and had an elegant dinner, and paſſed an agreeable day.

"The *Queen of Portugal* is near her end—and cannot live many days.—I hope to get away firſt, or ſhall have to go in mourning for her."

Philadelphia, April 25.

Yeſterday the Vice-Preſident of the United States and his Lady left town on a viſit to his ſeat in Braintree, Maſſachuſetts—where, we are informed they will paſs the ſummer.

By a gentleman lately arrived here, we learn, that General Bowles, who has figured ſome time paſt as an Indian Chief, is now on his way to viſit Old Spain. He had commenced his paſſage from New Orleans on board a government cutter, attended by a military eſcort.

It is preſumed that he may have ſome accounts to ſettle in Spain reſpecting goods that he has taken from certain ſtores in Florida, without the conſent of the owners.

The Bank of New-York have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the period of ſix months, from the 1ſt of November, 1791, to the 1ſt of May, 1792.

A very elegant Clock has lately been completed at the Clock Manufactory in Roxbury (Maſſachuſetts) which is no more than the common height and ſize of an eight-day Clock, and will run a year with once winding up.

John Baker, Reynold Keen, and Jonathan B. Smith, Eſquires, are appointed to hold the Alderman's Court for the enſuing three months.

On the 4th inſt. was taken off Eaſt-Hampton, Long-Iſland, a Whale, which it is ſaid will make upwards of 70 barrels of oil.

Preſentments of the Grand Jury of Wilkes county, in Georgia, ſay, we are happy to find that morality and good order has ſo much prevailed, that there is no public grievance or prevailing inconvenience that comes within our knowledge.

A pair of extraordinary fine cattle were ſold in our market on Saturday laſt. The largeſt of them was a five-year-old, and fed but one ſeaſon. He was publicly weighed by Mr. Fiſher, the clerk of the market, and the weights are as follow, viz.

Fore quarters,	431 3-4 432 3-4	864 1-2
Hind quarters,	319 3-4 408 3-4	628 1-2
The four quarters,		1493
The rough tallow (not including kidney fat)		278
The hide, - - -		134
The head, - - -		50
The whole weight (excluſive of the heart, the liver, and the feet,)		1955

To expedite buſineſs in repairing the ſtreets, a large plough on a particular conſtruction has been ſucceſsfully employed in ſtarting the old pavement in Second-ſtreet—from High to Mulberry-ſtreet has been ripped up in about one day.

We are informed by the Mate of the ſhip Citizen, arrived at this port from St. Andero, that three ſailors, one by the name of Jackſon, and the other by the name of Churchwell, the other name unknown, who ſailed from Philadelphia the 12th December laſt, in the Tereſa, Roderiguez, bound to Spain, were to be executed in a few days, for having murdered the Captain and crew of the ſaid brig, and endeavoring to go off, were detected in the Bay of Biſcay, and brought into St. Andero.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated 15th February, 1792.

"The queen being in a very ill ſtate of health has ſent the encloſed decree to the Tribunals, the Prince continuing the public buſineſs, and ſigning all State papers in her name. We are all very much affected at the ſituation of ſo good a ſovereign, the diſorder having attacked her head ſo that ſhe has loſt the right uſe of her ſenſes."

TRANSLATION OF THE DECREE.

The adminiſtration of public affairs having devolved upon me by the notorious diſability of our Lady the Queen, and the phyſicians having declared that all application to public buſineſs would be injurious to her health. Yielding therefore to circumſtances and unavoidable neceſſity, and to the will of the ſaid Queen, which has opportunely been made known, I reſolved to attend in Council and ſign public diſpatches in her name, without making any alteration in the accuſtomed forms, ſo long as the ſaid impediment ſhall laſt, or until ſhe ſhall be pleaſed to order it otherwiſe.

(Signed) JOSE DE SIABRA DE SA, &c,
(With the flouriſh of the Prince our Lord.)

There are ſentiments advanced now-a-days which thoſe who utter them would be ſorry ſhould have their full force and operation on the public mind.—Why then are they brought forward?—There are ſeveral anſwers which might be given—but let this admonition ſuffice—it is dangerous to ſport on a precipice.

Half ſhares Bank Stock—30 per cent. premium.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Appointed.

Major General.	Anthony Wayne, Georgia, vice Arthur St. Clair reſigned April 7, 1792.	
Brigadiers General.	Daniel Morgan,	Virginia.
	Marinus Willet,	New-York.
	John Brooks,	Maſſachuſetts.
	James Wilkinſon,	Kentucky.
Adjutant-General.	Winthrop Sargent,	Weſtern Territory.
Quartermaſter-General.	James O'Hara,	Pennſylvania.
Deputy ditto.	John Belli,	Kentucky.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Promoted.

Major.	Erkuries Beatty, vice Zeigler, reſigned March 5, 1792.	
Captains.	William Peters,	Strong, promoted Nov. 4, 1791.
	Jacob Kingſbury,	Smith, promoted Dec. 28, 1791.
	Ebenezer Denny,	Aſheton, prom. Dec. 29, 1791.
	Thomas Martin,	Rudolph, prom. March 5, 1792.
	Thomas Paſteur,	Beatty, prom. March 5, 1792.
	Mark M'Pherſon,	Trueman, prom. March 5, 1792.
Lieuts	James Clay,	Kingſbury, prom. Dec. 28, 1791.
	Daniel Britt,	Denny, prom. Dec. 29, 1701.
	Hamilton Armſtrong,	Thompſon, reſigned Jan. 10, 92.
	Bart. Shomberg,	Martin, prom. March 5, 1792.
	Bernard Gaines,	Paſteur, prom. March 5, 1792.
	John Wade,	M'Pherſon, prom. March 5, 1792.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Promoted.

Majors.	David Strong,	vice Heart, killed Nov. 4, 1791.
	John Smith,	Treſcott, reſigned Dec. 28, 1791.
	Joſeph Aſheton,	Burnham, reſig. Dec. 29, 1791.
Captains.	Bezaleel Howe,	Kirkwood, killed Nov. 4, 1791.
	Daniel Bradley,	Phelon, killed Nov. 4, 1791.
	John Platt,	Newman, killed Nov. 4, 1791.
Lieuts.	John Tillinghaſt,	Howe, promoted Nov. 4, 1791.
	Daniel Tilton, jun.	Bradley, promoted Nov. 4, 1791
	Samuel Andrews,	Platt, promoted Nov. 4, 1791.
	John Bird,	Warren, killed Nov. 4, 1791.
	Micha M'Donough,	Heth, promoted March 5, 1792.

ENSIGNS TO FILL THE VACANCIES IN THE FIRST AND SECOND REGIMENTS.

Appointed.

Enſigns.	Andrew M'Clary,	New-Hampſhire.
	Samuel Drake,	Connecticut.
	Daniel Biſſel,	ditto.
	Andrew Marſchalk,	New-Jerſey.
	William Marts,	ditto.
	Lewis Bond,	ditto.
	John Lowrey,	ditto.
	Robert Hunter,	ditto.
	Peter Shoemaker,	Pennſylvania.
	William Marcus Mills,	ditto.
	Jacob Kreemer,	ditto.
	John Michael,	ditto.
	Felix Long,	ditto.
	Samuel B. Turner,	Maryland.
	John Whiſtler,	ditto.
	Iſaac Younghuſband,	Virginia.
	Henry Montfort,	Georgia.
	William Temple Paine,	late of N. Carolina.

SIX MAJORS OF INFANTRY.

Appointed.

Majors.	Thomas Butler,	Pennſylvania.
	Henry Gaither,	Maryland.
	John Clarke,	Pennſylvania.
	Henry Bedinger,	Virginia.
	Alexander Trueman,	Maryland, promoted from Capt. in 1ſt Reg.
	William M'Mahon,	Virginia.

SURGEONS AND SURGEONS' MATES.

Surgeons.	Richard Alliſon, promoted from the 2d regiment, to be the Surgeon on the General Staff.	
	John Scott, promoted from Surgeon's Mate.	
	John F. Carmichael,	ditto.
	Nathan Hayward,	ditto.

Appointed.

Surgeons' Mates.	Charles Brown,	Pennſylvania.
	James Woodhouſe,	ditto.
	Joſeph Philips,	New-Jerſey.
	Wm. M'Croſkey,	Pennſylvania.
	Frederick Dalcho,	Maryland.
	Theophilus Elmer,	New-Jerſey.

FOR GARRISONS ON THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN FRONTIERS, AND EXTRA SERVICE.

Surgeons' Mates.	Wm. A M'Crea,	Delaware.
	Thomas Hutchins,	Pennſylvania.
	John Sellman,	Maryland.
	George Balfour,	Virginia.
	James Clayton,	Delaware.
	Thomas Farley,	Maſſachuſetts.

DIED at Wilmington, the 21ſt inſt. Dr. JOHN DASHWOOD, formerly of Boſton; aged 24.

WEEP, weep ye muſes! over DASHWOODS's herſe,
Pay the ſad tribute of a mournful tear;
Melpomene aſſiſt the ſorrowing verſe,
That flows for him whom mem'ry ſtill holds dear.

Tho' genius mark'd him for a fav'rite ſon,
And ſcience bleſs'd him with her richeſt lore;
Yet ah! alas! their proſpects were undone,
By fate who robb'd them of the promiſs'd ſtore.

Soon as the youth attain'd to manly age,
E'er hoary time impair'd the youthful bloom;
Inſatiate death hurl'd the dire bolt of rage,
And laid him peaceful in the ſilent tomb.

In climes far diſtant from his natal ſhore,
In the fair dawn of life he fainting dies;
His heart hard panting hove a parting groan,
And mourning ſtrangers cloſ'd his dying eyes.

Light lay the turf upon his ſilent head,
Green be the ſward that ſhrouds the duſt below;
Around his grave let pitying tears be ſhed,
Till the dry'd ſource forbid them more to flow.

N. C. State Gazette.

Died at New-York, the 19th inſtant, the Reverend Doctor JOHN MASON, Miniſter of the Scotch Preſbyterian Church of that city, in the 58th year of his age—a learned and worthy character—few men in life were more beloved, or in death more lamented.

On Thurſday laſt died at his lodgings in this city, BIG-TREE, one of the Indian Chiefs of the Five Nations. His remains were interred in the Friends' burying-ground, in Mulberry-ſtreet, on Saturday.

ARRIVAL at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Citizen,	Gardner,	St. Andero,
Brig Jaſon,	Lillibridge,	Hiſpaniola,
Fame,	Swaine,	Bay Honduras,
Hetty & Maria,		Bordeaux,
Minerva,	Morgan,	Jamaica,

☞ "REFLECTOR," on the Canal in South-Carolina, in our next.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *TO comprize in the present volume of this Gazette all the Laws which are and may be enacted by Congress in the present session, it will be necessary to extend the numbers to the last of May. The fourth volume, therefore, will commence with the beginning of June—and will be printed on paper of larger dimensions than the present, provided the Editor's receipts of arrearages shall enable him to do it---the price to continue at* Three Dollars *per annum.*

Three years are nearly expired since this publication first made its appearance; during which, scarcely a single instance has occurred of remissness in punctually dispatching the papers from the Printing-Office—their failures in reaching the subscribers, have been owing to causes which were entirely beyond the controul of the publisher. Under the new regulations of the Post-Office Department, the Subscribers for the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES *may therefore promise themselves the advantage of the strictest punctuality on the part of the Editor—which, aided by that energy we have the greatest reason to expect will distinguish the superintendance of the Gentleman now at the head of the Post-Office Department, will ensure a steady transmission of Newspapers to all parts of the Union.*

Farms & Mills for Sale & Lease.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on the Turnpike Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Rister's-Town, about 6½ miles from the former; containing about 430 or 440 acres of good farming land, 70 or 80 acres of which are excellent grass ground; about 170 acres are cleared, upwards of twenty whereof are made meadow; the residue abounding in good timber, and other trees for enclosure and fuel: There are two apple-orchards thereon, and buildings that may do, for the present, for an Overleer and his family.

Also, a Tract of LAND, containing about 600 acre, within two miles of the same road, and about 18 or 20 miles distant from Baltimore-Town; about 700 acres whereof are cleared, well enclosed and improved by culture and with valuable buildings, some excellent meadow, near 20 acres, made.

Also, a small FARM, on a public road leading to said town, about the same distance therefrom as the last described land; containing 103 acres, whereon is an excellent apple-orchard, but no other improvements of much value.

The two first above-mentioned Farms are furnished with slaves, stock of each kind, and all necessary implements of husbandry, which may be had with them; they are sown with wheat, which promises an abundant crop;---the business of the last of the two has been, for nine years, and is now, conducted by a skilful industrious Manager, who may be continued in the management, on terms.

TO BE LET,

A FARM, on the said Turnpike Road, leading from Rister's-Town to Winchester, Taney-Town, Frederick, and Hager's Town; whereon is erected a large commodious brick house, that has been used for some years past as a tavern, and, by a tenant qualified for that business, could be made an excellent stage; within a few rods of which, and on the main Falls of Petapsco, is also erected a GRIST-MILL, now in good order for Merchant-Work, with a new SAW-MILL, and Land therewith.

For the title and terms of sale, and the lease, of all or any part of the above valuable property, apply to

THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore County, March 7, 1792. [6t]

FOR SALE,
BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *small* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chesnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authorised to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Resolved, That each Share so compleated, shall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the first day of the month next succeeding the day of compleating such Shares.

Resolved, That so much of the quarter's interest upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforesaid, as shall have accrued before the first day of the month next succeeding the completion of such Share, shall be received by the Bank, and paid to the persons who shall have transferred the same.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

(eptf.j)

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Discount and Deposit be authorised to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Cashiers of the said offices give duplicate receipts for such payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt sufficient to complete said shares, upon being produced at the Bank, shall entitle such Stockholders to certificates for full shares, and to all the benefits of the Resolutions of the Board of Directors passed the 21st instant, relative to completing shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the interest for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, standing on the books of the Treasury, and of the Commissioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(PRICE 6/6.)
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-Street, near Fourth-Street,

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October 31. (ep tf.)